EPA/ROD/R08-95/113
1995

EPA Superfund
Record of Decision:

F.E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE
EPA ID: WY5571924179
OU 01
CHEYENNE, WY
08/09/1995

Text:

DECLARATION FOR THE RECORD OF DECISION
SPILL SITES 1-7, OPERABLE UNIT 1

1.0 SITE NAME AND LOCATION

F. E. Warren Air Force Base
Cheyenne, Wyoming

2.0 STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The selected remedy for Operable Unit 1 (OU1), Spill Sites 1-7 (SS 1-7), at F.E. Warren Air Force Base (Base), in Cheyenne, Wyoming is NO ACTION. The selected action, the third at the Base, was chosen in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The selected remedy addresses only risks associated with soils at OU1, SS 1-7. This decision is based on the Administrative Record for the site. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ), as oversight agencies, concur with the selected remedy. The United States Air Force is the lead agency for the site.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED REMEDY

The selected remedy for OU1, SS 1-7 is that no remedial action is required for the soils at the spill sites. Any ground water contamination at the spill sites will be investigated during OU2.

OU1 is the third of ten operable units to be investigated under terms of the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). The others are: OU2 - Facility Ground water; OU3 - Landfills 3 and 6; OU4 - Acid Dry Wells; OU5 - Fire Protection Training Area (FPTA) 2; OU 6 - Open Burning/Open Detonation Area; OU7 - Firing Range(s); OU 8- Landfill 5; OU9- Landfills 2 and 4; and OU10- Landfill 7 and Fire Protection Training Area 1. All of the investigations are being conducted in accordance with the FFA. It is anticipated that the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU2 will be issued after the remedial investigation (RI) has been completed for the other operable units.

4.0 DECLARATION STATEMENT

The United States Air Force (USAF) has determined, with the concurrence of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State of Wyoming (WDEQ), that no remedial action is required for the soil at Spill Sites 1-7. The Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) conducted in 1994, as part of the remedial investigation concluded that contaminants left in the soil pose no significant risk to human health or the environment. The BRA did not address ground water. Potential impacts to ground water from contaminants remaining in the soil at Spill Sites 1-7 will be investigated under OU2. Additional discussions regarding considerations made in arriving at this decision are contained in the Decision Summary for the Record of Decision - Spill Sites 1-7,

Operable Unit and the Responsiveness Summary, Record of Decision - Spill Sites 1-7, Operable Unit 1 which are attached to this declaration and are incorporated herein by reference.

CERCLA Section 121(c), 42 U.S.C. Section 9621(c), requires five-year reviews in the event that hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain on site. The USAF will conduct reviews every five years after issuance of this ROD.

5.0 SIGNATURE OF AGENCY ACCEPTANCE OF REMEDY (EPA)

The undersigned representative concurs with this Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1, Spill Sites 1-7, at F. E. Warren AFB, Wyoming.

<IMG SRC 0895113>

_____ _____

ROBERT L. DUPREY
DIRECTOR
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVSION
EPA Region VIII

Date

5.0 SIGNATURE OF AGENCY ACCEPTANCE OF REMEDY (WDEQ)

The undersigned representative concurs with this Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1, Spill Sites 1-7, at F. E. Warren AFB, Wyoming.

<IMR SRC 0895113A>

_____ _____

DENNIS HEMMER Date
Director
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

5.0 SIGNATURE OF AGENCY ACCEPTANCE OF REMEDY (USAF)

The undersigned represensative concurs with this Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1, Spill Sites 1-7, at F. E. Warren AFB, Wyoming.

<IMG SRC 0895113B>

_____ _____

PATRICK P. CARUANA, LT GEN, USAF Date
Air Force Space Command
Peterson AFB CO

DECISION SUMMARY FOR THE RECORD OF DECISION
SPILL SITES 1-7, OPERABLE UNIT 1

1.0 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION

F. E. Warren Air Force Base (Base), occupies approximately 5,866 acres immediately adjacent to the west side of the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Base was placed on the National Priorities List on February 21, 1990. Historically, the Base has served a number of military functions, including; cavalry outpost, quartermaster depot and intercontinental ballistic missile operations base. Operations began at the U. S. Army outpost named Fort D. A. Russell in 1867. The name was changed to Fort F. E. Warren in 1930. The Base was a major training facility during and after World War II. Fort F. E. Warren was transferred to the newly formed U.S. Air Force in 1947 and was subsequently named F. E. Warren Air Force Base. The Base underwent extensive renovation after World War II. The majority of the Army training facilities were torn down and not replaced. Construction since that time has centered on facilities for Air Force operations. Beginning in 1958, F. E. Warren Air Force Base became a Strategic Air Command (SAC) base. Since then, F. E. Warren Air Force Base has served as an operations center for, first, the Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), followed by the Minuteman I and III and finally, the Peacekeeper (MX) ICBMs. The Base was part of Air Combat Command (ACC) from 1992 to 1993, and in July 1993, became part of Space Command.

F. E. Warren Air Force Base is bordered by agricultural land and rural or suburban residential areas. The Base contains 831 residential housing units and several unaccompanied personnel housing units (barracks), along with the services required by residents.

2.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Operable Unit 1 (OU1) consists of seven separate sites (SS 1-7) located in the central and southern parts of the base (Figure 1). OU1 is the third of ten operable units for which RODs will be prepared. These sites consist of areas where hazardous materials have been spilled or disposed of. These sites include underground storage tanks (UST's), material storage areas, oil/water separators, and a battery acid disposal site. A detailed description of the sites follow in section 5.0

On September 26, 1991, a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) was signed between the USAF, EPA, and WDEQ. The FFA is required by Section 120 of CERCLA. The FFA provides the framework for EPA and WDEQ oversight of continuing remedial investigations at the Base and further identifies USAF investigation activities and schedules. F. E. Warren Air Force Base submits work plans and reports to EPA and WDEQ for review and concurrence, in accordance with the FFA.

<IMG SRC 0895113C>

3.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The USAF has prepared and implemented a community relations plan (CRP) in accordance with CERCLA requirements, and the FFA. The CRP describes community involvement activities the USAF will undertake during remedial activities at F. E. Warren Air Force Base. The USAF has followed the requirements of the CRP, including issuance of periodic fact sheets, holding public meetings, and providing the opportunity for public comment on the Proposed Plan throughout the OU1 investigation.

The Administrative Record has been established at an on-base location and at the Laramie County Public Library. The USAF has prepared and distributed fact sheets to all persons or groups identified on the CRP mailing list (approximately 700 members). In addition, the Proposed Plan for OU1 was briefed and copies of the plan were passed out to the Restoration Advisory Board on February 21, 1995.

The announcement of the commencement of the public comment period was made on February 26, 1995, through advertisements in the Wyoming Tribune-Eagle and in the Casper Star-Tribune. These advertisements announced and outlined the public comment period and public meeting. The public comment period was scheduled from March 12 to April 11, 1995. A public meeting was held at Cheyenne, Wyoming on March 28, 1995. Several verbal comments were presented and are summarized in the official transcript of the meeting. The transcript has been placed in the Administrative Record.

In addition to the newspaper announcements, the USAF issued press releases which resulted in articles published in the Casper Star-Tribune on 14 March 1995 and Wyoming Tribune-Eagle on March 12, 1995. An article appeared in the Base Sentinel Paper on March 17, 1995. The Channel 5 KWGN television station interviewed base personnel about the Proposed Plan for OU1 on 9 March 1995. KRAE radio carried public meeting announcements periodically throughout this time period.

Responses to all comments on the Proposed Plan are presented in the Responsiveness Summary of this ROD.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF OPERABLE UNIT 1

F. E. Warren Air Force Base has been divided into ten operable units (OUs). These are: OU1-Spill Sites; OU2-Facility Ground Water; OU3-Landfills 3 & 6; OU4-Acid Dry Wells; OUS-Fire Protection Training Area 2; OU6-Open Burning/Open Detonation Area; OU7-Firing Range(s); OU8-Landfill 5; OU9-Landfills 2 and 4; and OU10-Landfill 7 and Fire Protection Training Area 1.

OU1 is the third of the ten OUs to be investigated under the FFA. The OU1 Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) demonstrated no significant risk to human health or the environment from the contaminants found in the soil at this OU. Soil contaminants at the spill sites, as potential sources of ground water contamination, will be investigated and possibly remediated during OU2. The ground water beneath the spill sites will also be investigated during OU2.

5.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

F. E. Warren AFB (Base) is located in south-central Laramie County in southeastern Wyoming near the western edge of the City of Cheyenne. The adjoining part of the Base consists of approximately 6,000 acres. The Base was listed on the National Priorities List in 1990. Due to the complex nature of contamination, the Base has been divided into ten Operable Units, or study areas.

SPILL SITE 1

In 1973 the Base service station, building 400, experienced an estimated loss of 2,000 - 2,500 gallons of leaded MOGAS (motor gasoline) over a period of 6 months. Gasoline vapors were detected in the Non-commissioned Officers (NCO) Club (building 401) and in a field east of the NCO Club. A storage tank was found to be the source of the leak and was replaced. Some fuel recovery was attempted. Other spills might have taken place after the gasoline leakage in 1973. An above-ground waste-oil tank with a concrete containment berm was another source of contamination. Waste oil entered the surrounding soil through fractures in the concrete berm before the tank was removed in 1989. A third source of contamination was a 500-gallon underground storage tank east of building 400. This storage tank was removed in 1990. The tank was empty when removed, but it is uncertain whether any contaminated soil was removed.

SPILL SITE 2

In September, 1983 the contents of approximately thirty 55-gallon drums, which were stored at the south end of the lot south of building 810, were dumped on the ground. These drums were thought to contain only water at the time they were dumped. However, the drums contained residues of hydraulic fluid and motor oil. Most of the liquid flowed down East Street, adjacent to the lot, and was recovered. The two waste accumulation and storage points which are also located in the lot south of building 810 have experienced numerous spills of oil and hydraulic fluid. One accumulation point is located just south of building 810 and consists of a 300-gallon waste oil tank and several 55-gallon drums. Although the tank is in a concrete dike, the ground around the tank is heavily stained with oil. The second accumulation point is located at the southern end of the lot and consists of several 55-gallon waste oil drums. The ground around these drums is also stained.

SPILL SITE 3

Spill Site 3 was the disposal site for used battery acid from building 338, a battery shop. In April, May, and June 1980, an estimated 150 gallons of used battery acid (50 gallons per month) were disposed of by pouring the acid on the ground west of building 338. In 1990, Base personnel provided additional information, clarifying the location of the spills at Spill Site 3. Two 10-foot-deep dry wells west of building 338 were identified as disposal points for the used battery acid.

SPILL SITE 4

In October, 1982 pin hole leaks in a drum of trichloroethene (TCE) were discovered at building 1250. An estimated 15-20 gallons of TCE were spilled. Soil tests were made to determine the extent of soil contamination and 530 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed. Three wells were installed in the area. Elevated concentrations of TCE, chloroform, and other organic contaminants were detected in the ground water samples taken from these wells. The source of the ground water contamination will be investigated during the Operable Unit 2, base ground water remedial investigation.

SPILL SITE 5

The waste oil accumulation point east of Building 336 was identified as Spill Site 5. There were two 200-gallon tanks located in a fenced area of the parking lot. One contained used oil and the other contained waste antifreeze. Also contained in the fenced area were several 55-gallon drums which contained waste and clean oil. The area has been in use since approximately 1962 and there is visual evidence of oil spills.

SPILL SITE 6

Spill Site 6 is the waste accumulation point located in the courtyard of Building 316 and the yard south of Building 316 which was used as a radiator cleaning area. The courtyard has been used as an accumulation point by Power Production since at least 1962 where drums of new and waste oil were stored. Numerous oil spills have reportedly occurred in the courtyard. Until 1982 waste battery acid was also dumped on the ground in the courtyard. The courtyard area has been covered with topsoil and gravel. The Power Production shop has recently moved to another building.

SPILL SITE 7

Building 1294 (formerly building 4000) was used from 1960 to 1966 as a liquid-oxygen production facility for Atlas missiles. Organic solvents (primarily TCE) were used extensively in the facility as degreasers to prevent the oil and grease from reacting explosively with the pure oxygen. The grease trap was a subsurface concrete structure designed to separate oil and grease from water by trapping the floating oil and grease, while discharging the water beneath to a drain leading north to Diamond Creek. Trap doors on top of the structure allowed the floating oil and grease to be skimmed off. Even though the use of the facility as a liquid-oxygen production center was stopped in 1966, water was discharging from the grease trap at a rate of approximately 0.5 gallons per minute in 1987. According to Base personnel, the source of this water was from flow-through air conditioning units in building 1294. Discharge of water to the grease trap was discontinued in 1988; however, flow was accidentally allowed for a brief period in 1989. By this time, the original discharge lines from the grease trap were plugged so that water overflowed through the trap doors spilling a layer of oily sludge from the bottom of the grease trap out onto the surface. The water was also highly contaminated with TCE. The grease trap, sludge, and some surrounding soil were excavated in 1989. The excavated materials were delivered to USEPA-approved disposal sites.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

Soils at the Spill Sites were investigated for contamination from 1985 to 1990 under the United States Department of Defense's Installation Restoration Program. In 1992 and 1993, further investigations of the sites were conducted under the current CERCLA remedial investigation.

A complete listing of all constituents tested for and the contaminant(s) concentrations can be found in the Remedial Investigation Report for Operable Unit 1 (September 30, 1994) located in the Information Repository at the Laramie County Library.

6.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

As part of the remedial investigation, the USAF prepared a Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) which evaluated the risks associated with exposure to soils contamination at Spill Sites 1-7. The BRA consisted of human health and ecological risk assessments, including the identification of contaminants of concern, exposure assessments, toxicity assessments, risk characterization, and uncertainty analysis. The BRA evaluated risks associated with soil contamination only. Risks associated with contaminants present in ground water, surface water, and streambed sediments will be evaluated in the OU2 BRA.

Appendix H of the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report describes the results of the BRA in detail. A Fact Sheet on the BRA at OU1 was made available prior to and at the public meeting which was held on March 28 1995.

RESULTS OF THE BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

SPILL SITE 1

The BRA indicated unacceptable future health risks associated with exposures to hexavalent chromium by inhalation. However, the risks are likely to be substantially overestimated because of the assumption that all chromium in soil is hexavalent, and that in the future subsurface soil will be brought to the surface to generate airborne particulates. It is unlikely that one-hundred percent (as assumed in the BRA) of the chromium detected at Spill Site 1 is in the form of hexavalent chromium. The ecological risk assessment found no indication that adverse effects would occur to biota at Spill Site 1. There are no unacceptable non-carcinogenic risks associated with Spill Site 1.

SPILL SITE 2

No unacceptable health or ecological risks were found to be associated with contaminants in the soil at Spill Site 2. The calculated non-cancer hazard indices for surface and subsurface soil under both current and future exposure scenarios are less than 1.0. This indicates that adverse non-cancer effects are not likely to be associated with this site. No indication of substantial adverse ecological effects of chemical contamination were found at spill site 2.

SPILL SITE 3

No unacceptable health or ecological risks were found to be associated with contaminants in the soil at Spill Site 3. The calculated non-cancer hazard indices for surface and subsurface soil under both current and future exposure scenarios are below 1. This indicates that adverse non-cancer effects are not likely to be associated with this site.

SPILL SITE 4

Exposures to contaminants in surface and subsurface soils were associated with estimated lifetime cancer risks within or below the EPA target risk range. The EPA target risk range is defined as: an increase of one cancer case in one million to one in ten thousand exposed individuals. The calculated non-cancer hazard indices for all exposed populations at spill site 4 were less than 1.0, the level at which there is concern over the occurrence of adverse health effects. The ecological risk assessment indicated significant differences in vegetation patterns between spill site 4 and a control area. However, these differences were attributed to natural variation or human intrusion, and were not considered to be associated with site chemical contamination.

SPILL SITE 5

No unacceptable health or ecological risks were found to be associated with contaminants in soil at Spill Site 5. Therefore, no cancer or non-cancer risks are predicted to occur under the current or future exposure scenarios. The ecological assessment for spill site 5 also predicts that no adverse ecological effects are likely to occur due to site contamination.

SPILL SITE 6

At spill site 6, all of the cancer risks calculated for the current land-use scenario were below the lower end of the EPA target risk range. All non-cancer hazard indices for current exposures were also below a level that would indicate the potential occurrence of unacceptable non-cancer effects. All of the future scenario cancer and non-cancer risk estimates associated with exposures to surface and subsurface soils are at or below the lower end of the EPA target risk range. The ecological assessment likewise indicates that no significant adverse effects on biota are likely to be associated with soil contamination at spill site 6.

SPILL SITE 7

Under current exposure conditions for spill site 7, exposures to surface soils are associated with an estimated cancer risk below the EPA target risk range. The risks are associated primarily with exposures to chromium and arsenic. Similarly, future adult residential risks are at the lower end of the risk range. These risks are likewise due to chromium and arsenic exposures. None of the current or future pathways, either individually or in combination, are associated with hazard indices approaching 1.0. Thus, no adverse non- cancer effects are predicted to occur associated with surface or subsurface soil contaminant exposures at spill site 7. The ecological evaluation found no differences

in vegetation between spill site 7 and a control transect. In addition, the ecological risk assessment found no indication, on toxicological grounds, that site contamination would result in adverse effects on biota.

UNCERTAINTY WITHIN THE RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

A degree of uncertainty is associated with all BRAs. This uncertainty is based on a number of factors, such as:

- Limited toxicological data on the contaminants of concern;
- Difficulties of predicting future exposure scenarios;

One factor contributing to uncertainty in the Spill Sites risk assessment concerns the way in which the predominant contaminants found in soil at the sites were handled. These contaminants were identified generally as total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) instead of being separated into individual petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. The toxicological effects from TPH contamination could only be determined qualitatively for the spill sites. For this reason, the toxicological effects from TPH contamination at the spill sites could be determined from a qualitative standpoint only. However, components of fuels commonly known to cause adverse health effects either:

- Were not present in concentrations high enough to contribute to unacceptable health risks,
- Were present at elevated concentrations in such small areas that significant exposures would be unlikely, or
- Were not detected at all.

Total petroleum hydrocarbons, in addition to other soil contaminants, at the Spill Sites will be evaluated as sources of ground-water contamination during OU 2 (base-wide ground water) investigations. Total petroleum hydrocarbons are not addressed under CERCLA, unless commingled with CERCLA hazardous substances.

7.0 EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

The Proposed Plan was released for public comment in March 1995. The preferred alternative was that no remedial action is needed for soils and that this action is protective of human health and the environment. The USAF, EPA, and WDEQ reviewed all written and verbal comments submitted during the public comment period. It was determined that no significant changes were necessary to the preferred alternative in the Proposed Plan.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY
RECORD OF DECISION
SPILL SITES 1-7
OPERABLE UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION

The responsiveness summary is organized into sections as follows:

A. Overview
B. Background on Community Involvement
C. Summary of Comments Received
D. State Concerns
E. Attachment: Community Relations Activities at F.E. Warren Air Force Base.

A. OVERVIEW

At the time of the public comment period, the preferred alternative for Spill Sites 1-7, Operable Unit 1, at F. E. Warren Air Force Base, had been selected by the Air Force, with EPA and Wyoming DEQ concurrence and was presented in the Proposed Plan. The preferred alternative is that no remedial action is required.

Based on the public's response and comments received during the public comment period, there are no objections to the preferred alternative.

B. BACKGROUND ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community interest in CERCLA/IRP (Installation Restoration Program) activities at F. E. Warren Air Force Base has waxed and waned over the years since the records search and interviews conducted by Engineering Science for the Air Force in September 1985. No specific individuals or organizations have been consistently involved over this period, although numerous groups and persons have been involved from time to time. There were no concerns expressed during the OU1, Spill Sites 1-7 , Remedial Investigation, prior to the public comment period.

C. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RECEIVED

The public comment period on the Proposed Plan for Spill Sites 1-7, Operable Unit 1, at F. E. Warren Air Force Base was held from March 12 to April 11, 1995. Also, a public meeting was held on March 28, 1995. No comments were received either in writing or in person from the public.

D. STATE CONCERNS

The following are the comments received by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

TPH has been detected in soils at concentrations considered by the state to be significant at Spill Sites 1,2,5 and 6. It is the state's intent to pursue remediation of this contamination in soils at the spill sites either as sources of ground water contamination during Operable Unit 2 or as actions taken outside the jurisdiction of CERCLA due to the petroleum exclusion contained in CERCLA.

In addition to TPH, a number of soils contaminants present at the spill sites are impacting or have the potential to impact ground water, specifically at Spill Sites 1, 6, and 7. These contaminants will also be addressed during Operable Unit 2 activities and will be better assessed when a reliable background data set for inorganic constituents in soils and ground water has been established. In addition, it is the state's position that the evaluation of these contaminants as existing or potential ground water pollutants is within the scope of the Operable Unit 2.

ATTACHMENT A
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES
At
F.E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE

OVERVIEW

The unique community involvement needs of F. E. Warren Air Force Base IRP/CERCAL activities are addressed in the Community Relations Plan (CRP). In late 1990, during plan development, interviews were held with 56 people representing F. E. Warren Air Force Base, other Federal agencies, State, city and county agencies, community groups, well owners, and other individuals. The most significant issues identified in the interviews were concerns about potential drinking water contamination and about the community involvement process.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD and INFORMATION REPOSITORY

An Information Repository and an Administrative Record containing documentation of the IRP/CERCLA process were established in October 1989 and are maintained at the following locations to insure accessibility.

Information Repository	Administrative Record
Laramie County Library	90 CES/CEVR
Reference Section	Environmental Restoration Section
2800 Central Avenue	300 Vesle Drive
Cheyenne WY 82001	F.E. Warren AFB WY 82005-2788
Phone (307) 634-3561	Phone (307) 775-3468

These records are maintained according to EPA guidelines, by the Environmental Restoration Flight, and are updated at least quarterly.

MAILING LIST

A major part of the public relations activities is the mailing list. In an attempt to proactively contact the 2,300 well owners identified in the EPA Superfund ranking, F. E. Warren sent a general mailing to well owners within a 3-mile radius. The Wyoming State Engineer's Office provided the mailing list of well owners. The mailing included a brief status report and a coupon to be mailed back if the well owner wanted to be added to the mailing list for distribution of later status reports. This activity resulted in the current list that has about 700 names on it. The mailing list is maintained in the F. E. Warren Air Force Base Public Affairs Office. Status Reports or Fact Sheets are mailed on a quarterly basis. Anyone who desires to be included on the list should contact either of the following offices.

90 CES/CEVP	90 CES/CEVR
300 Vesle Dr., Suite 600	300 Vesle Drive
F. E. Warren AFB WY 82005-2788	F.E. Warren AFB WY 82005-2788
Phone (307) 775-4154	Phone (307) 775-3468

INFORMATION CONTACT

An information contact person has been designated within the F. E. Warren Air Force Base Environmental Restoration Section to maintain regular contact with the community. This person will be responsible for responding to requests for information and planning and scheduling activities included in the plan. The preparation of materials for public distribution will be coordinated with the Public Affairs Office. General public information requests should be directed to (307) 775-3468. The media contact for F. E. Warren Air Force Base is the Environmental Public Affairs office at (307) 775-4154.

OU1 RELATED ACTIVITIES

Operable Unit 1 has been addressed in Fact Sheets, Status Reports, newspaper advertisements and articles since Fact Sheet 1 was prepared, by the Air Force, in October 1990 for the initial interviews. Fact Sheet 1 was mailed in May 1991. After the Federal Facility Agreement became effective, a Status Report update has been distributed quarterly beginning December 12, 1991, with information on all of the operable units. The most recent update was sent out to the mailing list in March 1995.

The Proposed Plan for OU1 was prepared in February, 1995. A display advertisement concerning the Proposed Plan and the public meeting was placed in the Wyoming Tribune-Eagle and the Casper Star-Tribune on February 26, 1995 and a copy of the Proposed Plan was sent to all persons on the mailing list. A copy of the Proposed Plan was placed in the Administrative Record and the Laramie County Library Information Repository on March 10, 1995. All of the newspaper advertisements and the mailings were coordinated between the Air Force, EPA and Wyoming DEQ before publication or distribution. In addition to the paid advertisements, the Air Force issued press releases which resulted in articles published in the Wyoming Tribune-Eagle on March 12, 1995, the Casper Star-Tribune on March 14 1995, and the F. E. Warren Air Force Base Sentinel on March 17, 1995. An interview with base personnel about OU 1 was aired on March 9, 1995 by Channel 5, KGWN television. KRAE radio made periodic announcements during this time about the public meeting.